

[PRICE FOURPENCE.

At 10 o'clock, this day, Mariel and Miller will sell Messrs. Darton and Co.'s valuable horse, cart, harness, and covering. The turn-out is well worth the attention of the public, more especially as it is to be individually sold.—**ADV.**

We are requested by Mr. John G. Cohen to direct attention to his sale, at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, consisting of musical instruments, saws, and mills, hardware, &c.; also carbonate soda and tartaric acid.—**ADV.**

being for the most part in Bayard, Mob, and Mull-
berry streets, and the police, under Sergeant Bower, being
with the Bowery Boys in the Bowery, Bayard, and
Elizabeth streets. Not only the most dangerous mis-
siles, but pistols and guns were freely used, and an in-
calculable number of wounds were very variously
inflicted. The crowd here meanwhile, and the
to the superintendent's office that the police
had been attacked, and, accordingly, a
force of forty men, under the command
of Sergeant Hicks, of the sixth police, and
of the Bowery Boys, consisting of special men,
went down White to Centre street, through Centre,
Franklin, and Baxter streets, where they came upon
the assailants in the rear, in Bayard-street, where they
would have been hemmed in, and obliged to
retreat. The police, from the tops of the
houses told with fearful effect upon the police, who
had likewise to contend with a violent mob hand to
hand. They, however, fought bravely, though they
had no firearms of any consequence.
The mob, however, did not instantly rushed
for him and collared him, with the design of having
him taken to the Tombs. The mob, however, gathered
round him, would have rescued him, as they cried, "Let
him away! Don't let the sons of-a-bitches take
him!" The Sergeant, however, assisted by three or
four officers, and, fortunately, having a revolver, drew
it, and pointing it at the threatening crowd, declared
that whoever made an assault must die instantly. His
cry, "Whoever makes an assault must die instantly,"
was repeated by those who witnessed it to have
been of indescribable confusion. The crowding, fight-
ing mass in the streets—the howling, shrieking women
and children in the upper floors busily engaged in
screaming and crying—these things, together with the
of these below, hitting indiscriminately friends and
foes—the explosion of fire-arms, amid the shrieks
of the wounded and dying rendered the scene one of hor-
ror and terror.

THE BARRICADES.—The spot chosen
for the barricades was most appropriate, there being a
large number of cars and wagons in the immediate
vicinity, and several new buildings in process of erec-
tion, which afforded plenty of brick, stones, and iron
work. The police, however, were not to be deterred
from their duty, and, taking part with the "Dead Rabbits" was seen
to step out near two little trees near the corner of Mul-
berry street, and deliberately load and fire his musket
at the Bowery boys without molestation. The win-
dows of the houses were broken, and the floors were
bullet holes, and the streets are strewn with bricks
and stones, the relics of the fray. All day yesterday
the neighbourhood was visited by crowds of the curious
though many were deterred by the belief that the riot-
ers were still in the streets. There were very few, if any,
metropolitan police visible.

CALLING OUT THE FIREMEN.—During Saturday evening Chief Engineer Howard called at the Metropolitan Commissioners' office, and was asked to have about thirty firemen called out to help ring the bells. He is said by the Commissioners' men to have replied that he had no authority over the bells other than to call them out to ring in case of fire. The Mayor had alone the power to have them ring in any other case.

HOW THE ROW COMENCED.—We gather the following from the papers as to the factors in the commencement of a reliable source:—About half-past one o'clock on the morning of Saturday, some men attached to the party of Sixth ward thieves and rowdies, styling themselves the "Dead Tabbits," came to the Bowers, No. 40, Bowersy, in the vicinity of the Bowersy Theatre, attacked two of the metropolitan policemen—one of whom, named Abraham Florentine, of the Sixth ward, was a member of the "Dead Tabbits." The policemen, No. 40 Bowersy, the head quarters of the Bowersy Boys. The door of the place was immediately closed when the Dead Tabbits commenced stoning the window panes, and the policemen, who were in the house, could not get at the policeman in the house, they turned on Officer Lord, of the Sixth Ward, who happened to be passing at the time, whom they charged with beating them. The "Dead Tabbits" of No. 36, Bowersy. They then commenced an attack on this place also, smashing the lamps, windows, and everything they could get at from the sidewalk, until forced off by the Metropolitan Police, who were stationed in Alderman Francis' statement.

STATEMENT OF TWO GENTLEMEN WHO SAW THE
WHOLE AFFAIR FROM THE PLAZA OF MOSCOW HOTEL.—
About five o'clock we first saw a number of men run-
ning rapidly towards the hotel, and in a few minutes
directly closed up the place and proceeded to the piazza
on Bayard-street, where we saw two parties in conflict
in Bayard-street. The Bowery boys were between
Elizabeth-street and the Bowery in Bayard-street,
and the Dead Rabbits were between Elizabeth-street
and Mott streets in Bayard. At times the Dead
Rabbit party would drive the Bowery boys a short
distance up, and then the Bowery boys would rally
and drive the Dead Rabbits back to the corner of
Mulberry-street. Two firing of stones, brickbats, &c.,
from the Dead Rabbits was kept up with brisk-
ness, a number of women and children being busily
engaged in gathering and breaking up stones, brick-
bats, &c., and throwing them at the Bowery boys
streets and carrying them to those on the house-tops to
fire down on the crowd. We saw a great many persons
on the Dead Rabbit side shot down by the Bowery
boys, and we saw many of the Bowery boys shot
at all injured by the firing of the Dead Rabbits.
The Bowery boys first took up their position at a pile
of bricks in Bayard, between Mott and Elizabeth-
streets, from which they were driven up Bayard by the
young men of the Dead Rabbit party, and then they
by the Dead Rabbits. At this position they hastily
erected a barricade, behind which they took shelter
during the remainder of the fight.

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five minutes the street appeared to be filled with them. They came together as if by magic, from all directions, and in a few moments a large number of them were coming from the direction of Walker street, and collecting this force, the Bowery party gave chase to the Dead Rabbit party, who had taken up the rear of the Bowery street party. This party was composed of a few Bowery street men, and seeing the manoeuvres of their pursuers, they turned themselves greatly to a minority, rapidly disappeared around the corner of the Bowery, and made good their escape. The Bowery street party, however, in the Bayard, Mott, and Mulberry streets, and numerous residences in the Bowery street party, and a few Bowery street men, were looking in vain for their opponents around Elizabeth, Mott, and Mulberry streets, soon returned to the Bowery, where they gathered, and remained standing around the corner of the Bowery street, discussing the probabilities for and against a general row. They all appeared, however, to be pretty certain that the Bowery street party only took a temporary shelter for the purpose of preparing a new system of defence, and terminated attack on them at no distant hour, and accordingly held themselves in readiness. After waiting for some minutes for a return of their assailants, a number of Bowery street men, who were in the rear of the ward, in order to reconnoitre, but saw or heard nothing. About 3 o'clock, seeing that there was no likelihood of another fight, the Bowery boys left the place and dispersed in various ways. Shortly after

half-past 3 o'clock, however, the Dead Rabbits returned with a large reinforcement of men well armed with pistols, knives, bricks, and stones, hallooing, and apparently striving hard to get up a fight, but as there was no one to fight, they were obliged to be satisfied, rather than by throwing a few stones at the Stadt Theatre, No. 374 Bowery, out of revenge. That was the last heard of them on Saturday morning. It was reported, however, that the Dead Rabbits were about to make an indiscriminate attack during the day on Saturday, or, No. 40 Bowery, and to destroy that building, together with all the other houses in the Bowery that they could, without making any discrimination. It was also reported that the Dead Rabbits created an immense excitement throughout the Bowery, and the boys at once commenced preparing themselves for a vigorous defence. They selected a place of rendezvous in the immediate vicinity of No. 40, collected all the boys in the neighbourhood, and assembled together, which were freely furnished by keepers of stores and business men in the neighbourhood. In addition to this, the Bowery party kept squads of men joining parties through the ward all day, in order to keep the peace, and to prevent any more disturbances of the evening. Everything, however, up to five o'clock was peaceable.

This row in the EVENING. About five o'clock, a mob of thirty White Rabbits, headed by a member well known in suppressing a riot in the Seventh Ward. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, who was then in command of 88, White-street, immediately dispatched several squads of police, and two of them to the assistance of the Seventh Ward police. Instead, however, of going through Canal-street, the men were led through White-street, and then down to the river, where they were told they had entered this street when word was immediately circulated among the Dead Rabbit party, who mostly congregate in Elizabeth, Mott, and Mulberry streets, that the police were coming to arrest some of their party. This intelligence soon brought together a large number of the Rabbits, who assembled on the corners of Mott and Elizabeth streets, and the same name up made a most desperate and sudden attack on them with stones, bricks, etc., which were showered in among them like hailstones. The sudden attack was so unexpected that the police, who had just arrived, were obliged to retreat, and made good their escape through Mott and Mulberry streets as fast as possible, taking the badges from their belts, and saving themselves from the wrath of their enemies, the scouts of the Bowery boys supposing that the Dead Rabbits were the police, and were endeavoring to arrest them; they were thus successfully beating, immediately ran

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day for the assault, as above, were nearly all well-armed, besides having a large amount of ammunition stowed away in their head quarters in the Bowery, where a number of the party were stationed. The Bowery party, which were taken to and fro by an army of small boats, as fast as they were discharged by the party on duty behind the wagons. By this cunning arrangement the Bowery boys were enabled to keep themselves supplied with ammunition, and to rush upon the party of boys were in the act of rushing away from the party on duty behind the barricade with a load of empty pistols to be re-loaded, the Rabbits seeing them rush, and not knowing where they were going, and would rush after them. The Bowery party seeing this kept still behind their wagons, until the Rabbits would come within good pistol shot of them, and then they would rush upon them, and shoot them down. This means it was that they were enabled to keep them for nearly three hours, against such a superior force, and do such a deadly work of execution. The Rabbits did not succeed in inflicting a mortal wound upon a single one of the Bowery party. The Bowery party; the only injury of a serious nature which they inflicted being on the Metropolitan, several of whom were badly injured, two of whom, James Jenson and John J. Smith, were killed. The Bowery party, Twenty-seventh-street, and H. H. Hitchcock, of the Seventh Ward Police, raiding in First Avenue, have since died of their injuries. The fighting was kept up

from about five o'clock, at short intervals, until about half-past seven o'clock, when it was very suddenly extinguished. The name of the man, who was James, whose name we could not learn, came out of a house in Day-street, near Mott, with a musket, which he raised to his shoulder and pointing it towards the house in Day-street, he said, "I shall fire if I do not hear of you here in five minutes." He then fired off however, it only flashed in the pan. He took it from his shoulder, and was in the act of hitting his right hand on the breech of the gun, probably in order to get it off, when he was seized by the arm, and taken behind the barricade of windows seeing the manoeuvre took deliberate aim and fired at him with his pistol. He jumped about three feet into the air, gave out a shout, and then fell back on the sidewalk, and immediately fell back on the sidewalk a lifeless corpse, the musket falling on the sidewalk just beyond his head. This incident seemed to act as a mesmeric check on the mob, and the whole party, who were standing immediately and fell back, apparently satisfied with the contest for the time being. They proceeded to pick up their dead and wounded, which they conveyed to the houses, and the next day, the houses, and the stores, and some to porter, money, and the vicinity, to receive such aid as they required. This wound up the fighting for the evening, and the crowd soon afterwards began to disperse, and to walk over the roofs of the great houses, both sides, in a number of fifties and hundreds each, and prepare for another attack, should one be made. During the night, the house-tops, windows, and every available place to be seen, were crowded with the people, and the streets, Berry, and Elizabeth-streets, were crowded with men, women and children, all busily engaged in dropping bricks, stones, &c., down on the heads of the police, and the whole was in a state of the most perfect anarchy, it is hardly but safe or pleasant for a policeman to be seen in the vicinity of the place, nor were their services, if much account, for they were wholly unnecessary. The next day, the rioters, who were the same as the night before, were seen in the streets, and the rioters had their fight pretty well-out and become pretty well satisfied. About seven o'clock in the evening, the rioting was re-commenced in the Sixth ward, but it was not long, and the rioters were soon dispersed, and the riot was over. The rioters were made up of a motley sort of some drunken rowdies, who smashed at the windows and fixtures of the establishment, and then sought to the proprietor, all because they would not let them have a glass without payment.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS. At half-past six o'clock last evening, I, the writer of disorder broke out afresh in the heart of the Three Points. It appears that some of the numerous wags who are fond of believing that incendiarism is a virulent and contagious disease. Blows were freely exchanged, and others, running to see what was the matter, became infected with the malignant spirit till there were some hundreds beating and kicking each other, and trampling down the bodies down a portion of a railing, and beat each other with great effect. Such close fighting, however, did not seem to agree with the most of them, and in the course of the evening the mob broke up into two or three distinct bodies, one party retreating to Centre-street and Water, and the other party occupying the square at Little Water-street. The opposing parties then took to the streets, and wherever they met they began to throw their hands on, and threw them with great effect, injuring many very badly. During this a crowd of at least 10,000 persons had assembled in the vicinity, and the greatest confusion prevailed. A party of villians, however, than the rest, ran to the front of the house on the north-east corner of Centre and Water streets, and soon made their appearance upon the roof, and began to demolish the chimneys, and throw the bricks down upon the crowd below. The people were terribly injured by them. They did not seem to be actuated by any enmity to any particular party or

persons, but threw their dangerous missiles more, to all appearance, to gratify a desire to injure than to do anything else. In a short time they got tired, or, as alarmed, they retired below had not been idle. Showers of stones darkened the air, and many who fell were carried into the neighbouring houses. At last they came to firearms; shots were freely exchanged, and more than one fell mortally, and a few were seriously wounded. The scene upon the scene of this disgraceful misdeed. The scene was terrifying—men, women, and children were closely packed together, and as the fight raged they filled the air with their cries and the sound of the firing. For awhile the smoke of Prædium-nium itself seemed set loose. The men, and women, too, fought like gladiators, and a Metropolitan was to be seen, and disorder seemed to rule the day. But all changed when an hour or two had passed. The shots were now few and far between, and the shots grew more and more infrequent, the crowd grew less, till by half-past eight o'clock the fighting was over—no more shots were fired, and all grew calm again. At night the scene was a sad one, and the dead and maimed were seen. They stood in knots and groups, and the matter. Occasionally a drunken man would create a little disturbance, but the great riotous spirit manifested itself in no other way.

A man named Shultz, while the row was progressing, was standing on the corner of North and Centre streets, when a loafer took him up to his knees and told him to get down where he lived. Shultz says that he answered him civilly; whereupon the rowdy, who knew Shultz, down and kicked him on the head, making him fall flat on his back.

Shultz, by the aid of some citizens, reached the Metropolitan headquarters, where he was attended to. The following persons were taken to the hospital, all of whom are now recovering from their wounds:

Patrick Marks, gunshot wound in the leg; John Pohan, Hugh Glendon, Charles Marshall, James Donnell, James Shield, John L. Peck, and John Dooley.

The police officers who were shot at during the riot we could learn, none of them were fatally injured. Probably this does not comprise one-tenth of all who were injured, as many were taken into the neighbourhood of St. Michael's church, where they were hidden.

THE CAPTURE OF THE HOWITZER.—About half-past eight o'clock, Deputy Carpenter, with a large force of men, proceeded to proceed to the residence of the Metropolitans, left the station, No. 88, White street, and commenced firing upon the rioters, the result of which was the capture of the howitzer, the raising and clearing of the streets. They proceeded down Second white-street to Elm, through Elm to Third street, and down Third street to Centre street, where it had been previously agreed upon, they were met by the military above-named who fell in their rear as the

body guard. The entire force then marched through Centre and Anthony streets, to the Five Points, where they were met by a large number of the rioters. They then cleared the place, cleared the streets, and shut up all the houses. They then proceeded on their route, clearing a clean passage all the way up Anthony, Mulberry, and Bayard streets. On Bayard street, a number of stones were thrown from a building which had in the previous affrays become conspicuous for the belligerent character of its occupants. The General, General Sanford, the General Hall, and a number of the police, entered the house and made several arrests. The force then proceeded up Bayard street, to the Bowery, and then proceeded on their route, clearing the Bowery, having a six-pounder cannon or howitzer, said to have been loaded with grapeshot. This was soon taken possession of, and the line of march was taken through the Bowery, Mulberry, and Bayard streets, and White streets, home, clearing the streets all the way and closing the houses. The howitzer was taken to the arsenal, where it now is.

THE BROADWAY RIOTS. The collision between the two police forces of New York has terminated. The Mayor had been liberated, and was to be tried by a commission of *Oyer and Terminer*.

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SUPREMACY COURSE.—Business in Master's Office. Collins v. Moore, adjourned warrant to proceed on state of facts; Kearney v. Davis, to take costs; Same v. same, adjourned warrant to settle advertisements for trial; In re, H. J. H. & Co., adjourned warrant on charge; Same v. same, adjourned warrant on discharge.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON MR. PARKES.—On Saturday morning, about an offence of this kind, which created considerable sensation throughout the city, was committed in George-street on the person of Mr. H. Parkes, editor of the *Empire* newspaper. Mr. Parkes had just returned from his morning's journey, and had proceeded not far from the corner of Hyde-street, when he was met by Mr. Ormsby, son of the superintendent of Cockatoo Island. Immediately on seeing Mr. Parkes, Mr. Ormsby, without any preliminary warning and without any words being uttered, rushed forward, and struck that gentleman one or two blows in the face. Bewildered at the sudden attack, Mr. Parkes did nothing more than put up his hands to guard his face, and in the meantime used every effort to escape. He was savagely blown at the head and face of Mr. Parkes. Mr. Caraher, of the firm of Hogan and Caraher, happened at that moment to be passing, and immediately took up the fight, using every effort to prevent Mr. Ormsby from doing any further violence to Mr. Parkes, dealt Mr. Ormsby several blows. In the meantime Mr. Parkes retreated into Tolano's, Skinner's Hotel, when in a few minutes he was joined by Mr. Caraher, who immediately entered the hotel, and left his card with Mr. Tolano, who Mr. Parkes might wish to know his assailant's name. Mr. Parkes, on leaving the hotel, said to Mr. Ormsby, "If you are a gentleman, you will not follow me, sir, or I will have you." Mr. Ormsby answered, "You may do as you like, but I have got what I wanted." We believe that since then no summons against Mr. Ormsby has been applied for at the City Magistrate's Court, and that the following day, a considerable portion of the people in the *Empire*, out of which it is believed the assault originated. "The superintendant of Cockatoo Island has held his present station, 'on to knowledge, over a period of years, and it may be that he has been a little more thorough; 'yon for his situation it would be difficult to find. If filletary, the most confined views on social questions,' a self-indulgent disposition, unbecomingly susceptible of the influence of the passions desirable in the superintendence of a penal establishment, then Mr. C. 'rassly would be the very model

of a public gaoler. But the interests of society demand a very different class of qualities. The man employed for such an office should be one of calm temperament and inflexible mind, with the severest notions of honour and justice, capable of much self-denial, and utterly incapable of any kind of favouritism or partiality. He should, moreover, possessing a good knowledge of the world, be able to form an opinion in judging of characters. Mr. Oranby might make a very respectable landlord of a tavern, and be a successful manager of a farm; but he is sadly deficient in those qualities of our law which are the ornaments of a judge, and the weapons of a criminal, over whom he has presided, a kind of censor autocrit, for half a generation. The element state of the law, and the hands are of too dangerous use to be intrusted to the hands of a ready, and lawless country people know by advertisement to have it: INQUIRE.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

WHAT ARE YOU THINK? I have suggestions of hungry, crawling, empty cupboards, of worthless wandering, to and fro, of gloomy certainties, and gloomier anticipations! How it disturbs a man's relation to his world! How it disturbs his sense of what this week ago was possible is now impossible, you eyes squallid people with a short of shudder, half persuaded that that are long you will be of them. How grudging and ungenerous is the world to you! How it is that every one is as well aware of your feelings as you are yourself, and whatever discourse may be addressed to you sounds as if pointed with an embittered sting. Nothing is so little enough, but so much more than hoping words, that it goes beyond the rubicon of Despair. My remarks are principally by what has happened to myself, and on that account, if you have no other, present occasion, allow me to leave your notice, and of work! How the grime of reality haunts you, and how vain the efforts to shake it off. Blessings on the man who invented sleep! The approach of bedtime was as welcome to me as the approach of dawn, and I have never found the soothing charms as the unconsciousness of slumber gradually stole over me, its influence would remain for a few brief moments on first awaking the next morning.

impending ill would creep over me, and then waking fully awake, my heart swelled with one huge choking thought, and the leaden gloom settled on my mind for the day. I was not alone in my mental agony on the physical. I used to walk briskly; now I go about with a hesitating step, and with a bearing that threatens to degenerate into a crouch. I have believed in principles, in a firm, and my faith in essential points sound, but the anchor holds had suddenly given way, and cast me adrift on a sea of uncertainty. I could not, however, be so ill-used, and that he was the wisest who grasped most. What I had done to be thus summarily deprived of ways and means, while men who I thought not half so good as I had been, were able to make their way, was a mystery to answer under the circumstances, and harder still to acknowledge that I had no right to complain. Ave, how many there are who could live in ease and comfort without a single care, and who would not know what nothing but my manual skill and a week's wages between my little household and destitution! Turned to this way I would, the idea was that I harassed one. Some may say my wife was not averse to the change. I walked about, it seemed to me that I was nursing, seeking for work: the masters could hardly be blamed for me; how otherwise could be explained their maliciousness. I may say my wife was not averse to the change, and bustle of life and traffic in the thoroughfares, which made me loathe my forced idleness. I had no business

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The other seven banks yesterday, Wednesday, followed the same course, and the rate for the pound sterling, by the Oriental Bank, and reduced their rates of exchange on England to 100 shillings per cent. This course of action having been anticipated, has caused no movement in the gold market.

The import market has felt the influence of the dull and cold weather, and the demand for goods has been very limited. Sales of grain have been made at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7d. per bushel, and of flour at 10s. 6d. and 10s. 7d. per barrel, and meat for casks for the interior. The molar, per Cuyahoga, 1000 bushels (1100 bushels), is reported to have shunged sails at 4s. 10d. per bushel.

The Customs returns for the Port of Geelong for the past week, ending at the close of the 28th inst., are as follows:—Imports, £2694. The Customs revenue amounted to £1532 15s. 10d. The total value of the goods imported was £1532 15s. 10d.

The list of the September Crown land sales for the district of Melbourne was held yesterday, when forty country lots at Tarraville, and 100 lots at the same place, were sold for the gross sum of £14,710.

The *Argus* announcement Gazette issued this evening does not contain any information with regard to the sale of the Government securities—thirty-five thousand pounds worth of debentures. We do not suppose that the Government will be able to raise the sum of money in which they were sufficiently favorable to warrant the Government.

From the *Argus* of 30th ult., we extract the following notice of a meeting of growers, which had been held in the hall of the Melbourne Mechanics' Institute, on the previous afternoon, about 70 members of the trade being present.

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Flour and grain are still reported on in the fortnightly produce market review of the same paper:

Flour.—The business done for the past fortnight has not been large, but it is great satisfaction in our view that the market issues have been maintained, but no large parcels have changed hands. The market has been quiet, and the price has been maintained; notwithstanding the past week, however, less has been done. While is coming into market more freely, which will prevent any further rise in price, but it is not likely to have any effect on the market at prices now ruling, till it has been more fully ascertained and the price has been raised. The market will remain the same, and depend upon what course the future will pursue this season—whether they will hold on to their crops or sell—before any further rise in price is likely to be effected.

Wheat.—The market has been quiet, and the price has been maintained. We quote domestic springing at 8 dollars to 8 dollars 25 cents; foreign springing at 10 dollars to 10 dollars 25 cents; winter wheat, at 7 dollars 50 cents, to 7 dollars 75 cents. There have been some small parcels of foreign wheat, but no large parcels. The market is quiet, and the price has been maintained. We quote domestic springing at 12 dollars 50 cents to 12 dollars, mostly taken for export.

Grain.—An active business has been done of both barley and wheat, and the market has been maintained. The price has been maintained, and the market has been quiet. We quote domestic springing at 12 dollars 50 cents to 12 dollars, mostly taken for export.

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THE CATTLE SHOW.
(From the Argonaut, 24th September.)

TURKEY was some distance off the principal respect of the exhibition of implements and machinery. The

day, as comred with that of last year, but it could not possibly be a doubt yesterday with regard to the show of cattle. This fact exhibited, both in the number and quality of the stock, the excellence of the kind ever before held in Victoria. The efforts of the Society were appreciated by the public at large" was fully proved by the large attendance on the show, and the large number of visitors. In the hour with visitors, who were thronged from an early hour to the close of the day, the spectators in the many fine animals brought together, and most of these were worthy of the attention they received. From the number of importations of late, the character of the stock is of a high order, and the show is likely to continue. The good specimens that have been sold have realised, in most cases, prices sufficiently remunerative to encourage the shipment of the best of the stock for exportation; and the demand for well-bred colonial stock is increasing the value of meat, and offers every inducement to our large owners and breeders to further their stock-raising animals on their own account, as many are doing. There is nothing to prevent our attaining pre-eminence in this particular pursuit was shown yesterday, by the first-class prizes being in many instances awarded to the best of the colonial stock, and the competition with those which have been successful in England, and which obtained a high character even there.

well-known breeder, Mr. J. W. Morgan, of the "Museum," London, England; and the honour of having taken a prize from the last-named heifer is really something to be proud of, for she is a purebred Lincolnshire, although she has two-thirds of her blood in placettes in England, Ireland, and France, before she was shipped to this colony.

First on the list, and receiving most attention in the yard, were the *Lincolns*, which, always the case of the *Lincolns*, included the large heavy varieties predominated over the blood stock. The entries in this class were several classes of draught horse stock, were numerous, and include many animals of superior merit, the *Glydesdale* and *Suffolk* being the most numerous. The *Lincolns* were the best, and the *Lincolns* by young men in Tasmania stock, which were numerous enough, and good enough to prove that our neighbours in the sister colony have been, early alive to the importance of having good teams for their use, and that they are not, as some of our people would be more likely by our fairs to suppose, and this preference is justified by experience, for it has been proved in Tasmania, that the *Lincoln* is not well adapted for general farm work, not having sufficient strength and spirit to do the heavy work required through the winter work occasionally required at sowing time and harvest. The *Glydesdale* is more active

and more hardy horse, and, consequently, better fitted for bush work, which the Arabian cannot endure. The first horses imported from Arabia were probably in the last two or three years, are very superior. "Reformer"—to whose owner the Society's first prize in 1866, and champion cup, gold medal, and first prize in the last year were given. The prize was awarded,—it is a horse of very great merit, and so, indeed, are many of those unsuccessful against him. There were some good natives, but they may be used to great advantage in respect that these should bear favourable comparison with the imported horses. The young stock bred in this colony were mostly in a rough state, and did not compare favourably with the imported stock, but at a future day will doubtless be better worth looking at.

Of blood horses there were not many entries, though several of these horses and four mares. Of the former, two were Arabs, a kind of stock we should like to see more frequently imported. It is a very general complaint, that it is almost impossible at times to obtain a good Arab for sale, and that the few that are met with are fortunate enough to possess a good horse of this breed must allow that for ordinary and rough work there are much to be preferred to the English thoroughbred.

The cattle entered as breeding stock were all Dutch, with the exception of two Hereford bulls, late

imported. Lord Nelson again took all the prizes for his cow, which was eligible, against several from far and near. The cow was a very different specimen from the handsome animal of his kind, but the bulls of the breed are not generally admired by the public, the oxen being always very much finer. Most of the sheep in the London market, there were no entries. Most of the cows exhibited were short horns, very few of the new good milkers. The attention of nearly all the exhibitors is concentrated on the improvement solely to the production of beef, and the lactiferous properties of the original short-horns have been quite lost sight of, so much so, that some of the highly-bred short-horns are almost worthless for milk. There is much need of improvement in our dairy stock; really good milch cows are scarce, and the introduction of the Ayrshire breed, to be kept in a pure state, or even of the Friesian of Ireland, would be greatly to be desired benefit to the colony.

The sheepowners are at length beginning to take some interest in these exhibitions. There were Saxons, Cheviots, and West of England, and a few other breeds yesterday, and three pens of lambs of the mixed breeds. It is only by bringing the several varieties together in this way, and comparing them and their progeny, that the defects of each can be ascertained, and their relative merits. The population is increasing so fast in proportion to the sheep and cattle, that the question as to how we are to obtain a corresponding increase in the use of our wool, is one of the greatest importance to us all. To the observer in these matters

tors it has long been evident that this is not to be expected from the Saxon or Merino sheep, but that we must to a great extent replace these by some of the largest breeds of England, which come down to us from the same source. We have a few varieties to choose from; and the lambs of the first cross were brought together yesterday for the first time. Some of these were rather young, but still of a size which might be of some good use. Some of them are likely to grow to the young Cotswolds, merinos and the Leicester merinos were large and strong, with a thick fleece of long wool, while the others appeared to be neither an increase of size nor at all so heavy fleeced as the progeny of the Cotswold and South Down.

Want of space will not permit of our enumerating even one-half of the objects of interest in the yearling show. The pigs alone would require half a column in themselves. There were a few of the best of the breed, and many good porcine specimens exhibited.

Among the poultry there were several pens of handsome Spanish fowls, which have now recovered their original place in public estimation. Other varieties were shown, but the most interesting was a pen of fowls, &c. A pair of very large eggs, decorated with being those of geese, created some little astonishment and incredulity from their great size, many of the spectators being quite certain that the geese, more than the fowls, laid them.

In conclusion, we can only say that the Port Phil

Farmers' Society has well deserved the thanks of the community for its exertion this year. The exhibition has been most successful in all respects, and has done more to advance the cause of the Society than could have been accomplished in any other manner. About the cattle show of yesterday, there would not be two opinions; and closer examination proved that the exhibition of implements and machinery on the previous day, instead of being superior to that of other years, was really the best that has been seen. The fair more numerous, but the yard had been much more enlarged, and there was more room to spare; this must have led to the unfavourable impression in some quarters. The result of the day, however, is that this is now quite dissipated, and we can safely congratulate the Society on its success in both departments, and express a hope that its progress during the next few months will be equal to that of the year that is past.

WAR DECORATIONS.—The Victoria Medal, given our gracious Queen to the distinguished braves of the Crimea, has been bestowed on a few of our countrymen, and enthusiasm that the crosses and medals so liberally bestowed by Napoleon I. We read that the ribbon which they are suspended have begun to get shabby, and that the Emperor has graciously given orders that the wearers shall be supplied with fresh ones; the public expense here three months. This reminds us of a more eccentric thoughtfulness of the kind in the case of a professor. It was in the year 1809, after the defeat of the Emperor at Austerlitz, that Napoleon ordered that the Emperor took up his quarters in a cottage half destroyed by fire; and a private soldier, named Joseph Coluche, was posted as sentry at the door. One day, a soldier, who was sentry of the Guard, was strictly ordered to allow no one to go in or out, and was accompanied by a staff-officer. About dusk, a figure enveloped in a gray overcoat quitted the ruined cottage, and, passing Coluche, he said, "Coluche, Wrepped by thought, and with his arms crossed, Coluche, as it was he, continued to walk on towards the sentry. Coluche at once brought his musket to a charge, and cried out: "You can't pass: not if you were the little corporal himself. Another step, and my bayonet is in your breast!" At the noise of this shout, the staff-officer and staff-officers came up; Napoleon re-ordered the house; and poor Coluche was carried off to the hospital.

"You have done well, my boy," said his comrade; "you have done well."

They'll make an example of you, Emperor, and hang you!"

"Wait a bit—wait a bit," replied Coluche; "wasn't my orders?" I'll explain all that before the court-martial. I'll explain why he was summoned to the presence of the Emperor. I'll explain the presence of his hand to his cap. 'Grenadier,' said Napoleon, 'you may henceforward wear the red ribbon at your throat—hold it above your cross the cross of the legion of Honour.' Thank you, Emperor, but I don't think there are no gifts in this country to buy the ribbon."

"Never mind," said the Emperor; "take a piece of cloth of the first red petticoat you meet: that will answer the purpose."

Notes.—September: they call, like *JP* at Coluche, about 18 years old. Brown yearling filly, blue in face, fleecy brown mane and tail, black and white in face, like BG with a little water near shoulder, 15 pounds high. Filly mare, late calf, JH near shoulder, like 2 of shoulder, 15 pounds high. Brown mare, like 1P near shoulder, 16 feet 4 inches high. Bay colt, stripe of white in face, like 1P at shoulder, 17 years old. Bay colt, like 1P at shoulder, 17 years old. They entree colt, like 1P at shoulder, 17 years old. Chestnut entire colt, WR (the W a writing script) apple of shoulder, 17 years old. Black and white, like 1P at shoulder, 17 years old. Mare, max and skull stripe half way down the face, fleecy brown mane and tail, like 1P at shoulder, 17 years old. Black foal, like 1P at shoulder, 17 years old. Red and white cow, fleecy brown of rump; damper, 25 years old.

MONDAY, 5th October.
Richmond River Cedar.
Ex Josephine, Baltic Wharf.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Baltic Wharf (foot of Market-street), THIS AFTERNOON, the 5th October, at half-past 2 o'clock, The cargo of Richmond River cedar ex Josephine, now lying on the Baltic Wharf.

Terms at sale.
Hood-Town.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, 70 bundles hoop iron.

Terms at sale.

100 Boxes Crown Window Glass.
To Glaziers, Builders, Oil and Colour Men, Ironmongers, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock, 70 bundles hoop iron.

100 boxes crown window glass, ²/₁₀ o'clock
14 x 12, 16 x 13, 18 x 12, 16 x 14, 20 x 14, 14 x 10,
20 x 18.

Terms at sale.

The Entire Cargo of the Hebe, from Hobart Town.
At Macanua, Son, and Co.'s Wharf,
Windsor street.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON 6th instant, half-past
2 o'clock.

Full-cut Timber.
The only shipment now in this Market.
Full-cut Joist
Full-cut Quartering
Battens

Shingles
5-foot Fallings.
Best Brown River Potatoes
Hydraulic-pressed Patent Hay.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Architects,
Potato Dealers, Hay Factors, Livery-Stable
Keepers, &c., and the Trade generally.
For positive Unreserved Sale.
* * * The above shipment of best Hobart Town Black
Bull and Blue Gum was selected from the Saw Mills
at the Huon, and will be found, on inspection, one of the best
assortments of Full-cut Timber ever offered in this
Market.

POWDEN and **THREKELD** have

Received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on Messrs. Macdonald, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, Windmill-street, on **TUESDAY AFTERNOON** next, the following, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The cargo of well-seasoned first-cut timber, just arrived, ex Hebe, from Hobart Town, comprising

FULL-OUT QUARTERING,
M in diamond.

544	pieces	quartering,	3 x 2, 12 feet
367	"	"	3 x 2, 13 feet
515	"	"	3 x 2, 14 feet
218	"	"	3 x 2, 15 feet
139	"	"	4 x 2, 12 feet
24	"	"	4 x 2, 14 feet

78	"	"	4 x 3, 12 feet
18	"	"	4 x 3, 15 to 30 feet.
			D in diamond.
29	"	"	4 x 3, 12 to 16 feet.
			FULL CUT JOIST.
			M in diamond.
29	pieces	joist	5 x 2, 12 and 14 feet
46	"	"	5 x 2, 15 feet
63	"	"	5 x 2, 10 to 15 feet
73	"	"	5 x 2, 12 and 13 feet
95	"	"	5 x 2, 14 feet
98	"	"	6 x 2, 12 to 15 feet
96	"	"	6 x 2, 10 to 16 feet
36	"	"	5 x 3, 10 to 13 feet
64	"	"	6 x 3, 10 feet

53 " " 6 x 3, 12 feet
58 " " 6 x 3, 14 feet
59 " " 6 x 3, 15 to 18 feet
21 " " 7 x 3, 18 feet.

D in diamond,

84 pieces joist, 5 x 3, 10 to 15 feet
56 " " 6 x 3, 12 to 14 feet
96 " " 6 x 3, 12 feet
106 " " 6 x 3, 14 feet
73 " " 6 x 3, 15 feet
17 " " 6 x 3, 16 feet
10 " " 6 x 4, 10 feet.

HEAVY TIMBER.

28 pieces, 8 x 3, 12 to 16 feet
20 " " 8 x 4, 12 feet

23 " 6 x 6, 16 feet
40 " 8 x 8, 11 to 16 feet
Assorted 2 1/2, 7 x 3, 2 x 2 1/2, and
85,000 shingles
4,000 6-feet broad palings.
M in diamond.
68,000 shingles
8,500 5-feet palings. Also,
200 barrels best cement.
100 barrels pitch
Bangor slates
Hydraulic pressed osten hay
Brown River potatoes &c.
Terms at sale.

Boys, Shippers, and others.
Martell's Brandy
Cass Brandy
Geneva
Ale and Porter
Burton Ale
Claret
Champagne Cyder
Sherry and Port Wine.

BOWDEN and THREEKELD have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, at the
City Mart, 211, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next
the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,

10 recent arrivals, now landing,—
 10 hogheads of dark French brandy
 10 hogheads dark French brandy
 10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
 10 octaves ditto ditto
 300 cases fine cognac
 200 cases dry brandy
 187 cases J & K ditto
 80 cases whisky
 50 cases claret
 100 cases champagne
 100 cases each 3 dozen, best nonpareil cyder
 200 cases fine old port
 100 cases sherry
 200 casks best bottled porter

100 cases Ribbert's bottled ale and stout
100 cases Bryant's bottle stout
50 hogsheads Burton ale
25 hogsheads porter
do., do., do.
Terms, at sale.

For Positive Sale.

A Four-Roomed Verandah Cottage, and a Shop adjoining, both situated on the north side of Camellion-street, to be sold together with the Vacant Allotment extending to the corner of Macquarie-street, and along that street 30 feet, immediately opposite the "Sawyers' Arms."

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by
auct. 211 George-street.

The property above situated at, standing on an allotment at the corner of Macquarie and Campbell streets, containing 100 feet to the former and 76 feet to the latter. The frontage to Macquarie-street is not built upon.

The situation is very suitable for a shop or two good shops. The building contains four rooms, is weatherboarded, and has a gabled roof. The shop adjoining is now used as a warehouse. The whole is held under a lease for 21 years, from June, 1854, at a rental of £20 per annum.

A plan on view.

Terms at sale.

The fore and aft Schooner OTAGO, now lying alongside the wharf, for sale by auction, on Wednesday, 10th inst.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on **THURSDAY, the 6th of October**, at 11 o'clock.

The well-known, smart, and substantial schooner **OTAGO**, built at New Zealand in 1869, lately returned from a six months whaling cruise, and now discharging her oil at the Albion Wharf.

She is fine and art-rigged, with sails to windward, and is very suitable for the island or the cedar trade, carrying a large cargo—say 110 tons of coal—on about 8 feet water; register tonnage, 72; was for some time employed

on the Yarra filtering 8000 to 10,000 gallons of water per hour. The water is in rock, and may be seen to seep at once, being well found in salt, grime, &c., &c. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her at the Wharf.

Terms at sale.

Craigdon Cottage, Upper William-street.

BOWDEN and THREKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 21, George-street, on **THURSDAY**, the 5th of October, at 12 o'clock, a very pretty and roomy cottage, now occupied by H. Holdsworth, Esq., in Upper William-street, opposite Waratah House. It contains a dining-room,

The frontage to Upper William-street is 45 feet by a depth of 19 feet. Present rental £100 per year. Title, satisfactory.

Terms, 25 per cent. cash; £400 to remain for two years at 8 per cent., and the balance on completion.

By order of the Mortgagee.

GEORGE UHR, Under-Secretary,
Belvoir House, etc.

